

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 30TH, 1899.

NUMBER 22

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 1^a de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898... £12,954,532

Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. (domestic); returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. (domestic). Change of cars both ways at Panambi.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Llanquihue:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzet, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barão, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbaena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 21 p.m. and 11.40 a.m. the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7.00 a.m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petropolis. Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land routes passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4.30 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 60 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway where connecting trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The above trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7.30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4.30 p.m. for Mauá pier and thence for Prainha. On Sundays and holidays the above train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p.m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Mariuhas at 5.30 a.m. daily and at 2.30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marary. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.30 p.m. daily, and at 6.00 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marary on Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.; barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p.m.; and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.00 a.m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m., and 4.30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30 and 8 p.m.; descending 8.55, 10.05, 11.15 a.m., 1.05, 2.05, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p.m. Excursion train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHABLES PAGE

BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita

BORALH (opposite Custom House). Petropolis

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua

1^a de Março. RUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua

Visconde de Itahoroy (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 10 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain,

74, Rua Meudo de São, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.;

Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy

Scriptures, at afternoon. Gospel preaching at

6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—730 do

Catete. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer

meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese

services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays, 7 p.m.

Wednesdays.—E. TILLI, Pastor. Sunday School

11 a.m. at Fabrian Carion. Sundays, 11 a.m. and

4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da

Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at

11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 2, Rua de Sant' Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and

7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—

No. 34, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays

7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors

Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr.

Rew of New-York. Residence: Rua Semador Dantas

Dr. William Frederik Elenlohr, German

Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting

hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

L. R. Brisson, surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of

Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary

passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids,

tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical

operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rua da

Quitanda, No. 42.

Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and

civil cases, after long stay in London, is spending in

S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresza n. 29-A—

S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20

Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S

AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale,

the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,

German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING

ROOMS. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from

noon to 5 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*

to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor.

W. J. L. Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,

clothing, etc., also of defunct clothing, will be

gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Rua

de lafaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—

No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open

from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours

from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicólan A. Rodrigues,

President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary,

R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Mr. George E. Welby, who was for several years 1st secretary of legation in Buenos Aires, has been appointed British minister to Peru.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that President Roca gave a banquet on that day at which the diplomatic corps, cabinet and other high functionaries were present.

—No wonder London does not want to loan any more money to Argentina. Not only is the Argentine government proposing to build a new hall for congress, but they are even appropriating \$1,000,000 for disappropriating land in the city of Buenos Aires for the site.

—The English speaking community at Montevideo is a very small one, but still the British Hospital there is well sustained. The April report shows 19 admissions during the month, 21 discharged, 2 deaths, and 14 remaining under treatment at end of the month. There were also 11 out patients on the register. It is interesting to note that the charges are: \$3.00 a day for a private room, \$2.00 for semi-private rooms and \$1.00 for general ward. These rates are of course in gold, but they are not so high as to keep patients away. Besides this, every subscriber paying \$12 per annum is entitled to send one free patient during the year.

—The reported trip of General Roca to Brazil is now confirmed by telegraphic advices from Rio. The Argentine minister in Rio has communicated to the Brazilian President that General Roca contemplates visiting that republic shortly and it is said that it will have for prime object, the celebration of an alliance between Argentina, Chile and Brazil to operate against the alleged desires of the United States to absorb those republics. This seems rather too funny, for there is no doubt that if the States made up their mind to have the three republics, the celebration of alliances would not have much effect in opposing it. The visit of General Roca will most probably be made some time this year probably in July or August when the chances of yellow fever are at a low ebb.—*Times*, Buenos Ayres.

—To understand what splendid sailors the Argentines are, one should read the following from the *Times of Argentina* of 19th inst.:

"Bridged pinnacles, twisted keel, parted rivets, bent propeller blades and other things represent the bottom of the cruiser *9 de Julio* lying in the dry dock in this port at the present time. The reporting committee admit that the damages are such as to be impossible of repair here, so that the craft will have to go back to Armstrongs under easy steam to be patched up, another little order for the Newcastle firm that will represent about lb. 24,000. This is rather a tall price to add to the original cost of the vessel on her first return to sea but *que vamos a hacer*. We shall all have to pay and grin and bear it whilst the minister of war is grumbling about his reduced street of expenditure and the minister of finance singing untimely ditties about economies and loans that won't come off, assisted or otherwise."

—Here's an instance—a small one, but with a big moral attached—of the injury done to the port itself by the quarantine abuses imposed by the bungling health authorities. It deserves to be known. When the U.S.S. "Newark" arrived here, it was with the hopes of having the ship's washing done here, none having been done for some thirty days. This would have represented a bill of some \$250 or \$300 to the benefit of the poor port laundresses. But as she was in quarantine for four days out of the seven that she had to stop here, the washing could not be given trial, and the laundresses are left lamenting. This is only one instance out of many in which trade and money are kept out of the port by these miserable quarantine arrangements. Though the vessels and passengers who endure the infection are the primary sufferers, the port also loses out of all proportion to any good the quarantine may do.—*Montevideo Times*.

—We have a great admiration for the *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires. It is so lightly, brightly written where serious principles are not involved, and so fearless where they are, that we agree with our contemporaries in placing it in the forefront of English-written journalism in South America. Our colleague has, however, fallen into an unintentional error in claiming connection with Capt. Coghlan's celebrated offence to the German Emperor by singing, not reciting, "Hoch der Kaiser!" The fact of the matter is that we found that exquisite squib in the New York *Martine Register*—the last paper in the world in which to look for poetry—and reproduced it in our issue of June 7th last year, giving credit to its author, "A. M. R. G." in the Capetown *Orb*. On the 24th of the same month the *Southern Cross* republished the piece, with the same printer's error we overlooked, and all our South American exchanges did the same, about the same time. The New Orleans *Picayune* copied the verses from us, mistake and all, at the end of June, and the thing caught on like mad in the States immediately. Mr. Frank Carpenter did not reach New York until October last, and the men of the *Oregon*, who left before his arrival knew it by heart when they reached Rio early in November. This is the first time, and as we are indirectly concerned, we put the case on record. We feel convinced that the *Southern Cross* will be the first to grant us priority of appreciation in this case, as far as South America is concerned.

—Telegrams from London state that the Argentine government has resolved to desist from raising a loan in that market at the present time. The report that the loan had been floated was a mistake.

—Brazilian Four per Cent. bonds of 1899 have risen to 65 1/2 on the speech of the President at the opening of Congress, in which he described the proposed economies, the government outlays, and the reduction of note circulation. He said, however, that the effect of his proposals will not be felt until 1900. We would advise intending investors in Brazilian securities to await the actual results of the proposals before purchasing.—*The Statist*, May 6.

—The hopeful tone of M. Campos Sales' message has given another fillip to Brazilian stocks. The President foresees excellent results from the policy of financial reform which he is industriously carrying out and expects, by reducing the expenses in every possible way and augmenting the customs revenue, to have a surplus in the present year of 30,378 contos. The proposal to farm out the Central railways is approved of by the President; and as congress has given him entire liberty of action in this respect, we are likely to hear more about the matter before long. With the financial outlook more reassuring there have been some good transactions in Brazilian bonds, which have advanced a point on the week. The gathering in of the coffee crop will soon be followed by a larger export trade, which may be expected to accentuate the improvement in the exchange and consequently maintain the firmness of Brazilian securities.—*The City*, May 6.

—Brazil, with all her vaunted zeal for financial regeneration, finds it impossible to balance the 1898 accounts after four months. So far, the revenue of last year is guessed at 362,862 contos, against 312,650 contos, and the expenditure is put at 409,220 contos, against 372,810. On this basis, therefore, there is a deficit of 46,428 contos of reis; but President Campos Sales expects it to be reduced when the accounts are finally made up. The President's sanguine disposition is further exemplified in his estimate that the current year will show a surplus of 30,378 contos. He tells us not to be impatient for immediate results from the financial arrangement; for its effects will not be felt until next year. We sincerely hope some of them may be experienced even then. The President still talks economy; but he inclines the recovery from the individual states of a several taxes really belonging to the union as necessary to the restoration of budgetary equilibrium. No doubt, if the states were self-denying they could restore the credit of the republic so far as it has not been hopelessly compromised by mismanagement and maladministration, but we fear the President has very little chance of compelling or inducing the wealthy provinces to abandon their embezzlements on sources of revenue which are federal under the constitution.—*Financial News*, May 4.

—The new Brazilian President's congressional message is in accordance with what was expected of him. And if he can but carry out even a portion of his policy he will have effected much for the benefit of his country. For the past year the revenue and expenditure figures are not yet complete. But it seems clear that there will be a deficit. For the current year, judging from the first quarter, the President hopes for a surplus. During the current year two millions sterling, borrowed in London in 1897, will have to be repaid, as well as 32,000 contos of treasury bills and bank loans. Not until 1900 will the good effects from the London convention of June last be felt. He adds that 40,000 contos of paper issues will be burned in the year. Of this amount 14,000 contos have been already dealt with. This is certainly very satisfactory, and we can only hope that the President will be able to continue his policy. The President is in favour of leasing the Central railway. And in his message he shows that the lines already leased, which formerly gave deficits, are now giving surpluses. He promises sooner or later to deal with the Central railway as authorised by congress, and thus greatly to improve Brazilian finance. But to reform the finances completely it is absolutely necessary to diminish the mass of paper money. This is one of the cardinal points of the presidential policy, another being the raising of a guarantee fund and the accumulation of a redemption fund. For all this it is necessary that the greatest economies should be practised and that every possible retrenchment should be enforced. As the republic seems to be now firmly established, and order to reign everywhere, the President hopes to effect economies both in the army and in the navy. There is much room, likewise, for economy in the civil service. And, in addition, the President declares strongly in favour of free trade. Whatever Brazil can produce better than other countries she ought to export in the largest measure possible. Whatever other countries can produce cheaper and better than Brazil the latter ought to import. This is in itself the plainest and simplest statement of the doctrine of free trade; and, clearly, for a country in the economic condition of Brazil is the true policy. Free trade, retrenchment, reform of the currency, reform of the finances, fulfilment of obligations, the maintenance of order, the respect for the rights of others—these comprise the President's policy, and it is a very honourable policy.—*The Statist*, May 6.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in
 Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a M. and corres-
 pondents.

England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
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 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
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Also on:

Messrs. Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 520,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Röhrl & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Offices in Rio de Janeiro:

P. O. B. 58, 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY
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 purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and
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 money: 1 box for 25000, 1/2 dozen boxes for
 125000 and One dozen boxes for 250000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense. Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
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 description of banking business.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

A version by Mr. ERNEST H. CROSBY

Take up the White Man's burden,
Send forth your sturdy sons,
And land them with whisky
And Testaments and guns.
Throw in a few diseases
To spread in tropic climes,
For there the healthy niggers
Are quite behind the times.And don't forget the factories
On those beighted shores,
They have no cheerful iron-mills
Nor eke department stores.
Thy never work twelve hours a day,
And live in strange content,
Although they never have to pay
A single cent for rent.Take up the White Man's burden,
And teach the Philippians
What interest and taxes are
And what a mortgage means.
Give them electrification chairs,
And prisons, too, galore,
And if they seem inclined to kick,
Then spill their heathen gore.They need our labor question, too,
And politics and fraud,
We've made a pretty mess at home,
Let's do the same abroad.
And let us ever humbly pray
The Lord of Hosts may deign
To stir our feeble memories,
Lest we forget the Maine.Take up the White Man's burden,
To you who thus succeed
In civilising savage hordes,
They owe a debt, indeed,
Concessions, pensions, salaries,
And privilege and right.
With outstretched hands you raise to bless
Each everything in sight.Take up the White Man's burden,
And if you write in verse,
Flatter your nation's vices
And strive to make them worse.
Then learn that it with pious words
You ornament each phrase,
In a world of cutting hypocrites
This kind of business pays.**WEST DEUTSCHLAND.**

THE PASTURE PAMPAZ OF SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

I came in a Royal Mail steamer from Mon-
tevideo to Santos. I was warned by the captain
and passengers that the yellow fever harpies
were hanging over the lower, and was urged
to continue my voyage to Rio de Janeiro and
come back to southern Brazil by rail. I took
the chances, however, and still live. I spent
a day or two in Santos, and thence came over
the coast mountains to São Paulo, the biggest
city of lower Brazil. São Paulo is the coffee
metropolis of the country. It is one of the
richest cities of South America, and it is
growing as fast as any town on our hemis-
phere. In 1870 it had 14,000 inhabitants.
Within the next ten years it doubled its
population, and it now has about 200,000.
Before I begin my tour through Brazil I
want to give a general idea of the country. It

is the baby among the world's great republics,
 the biggest infant in the international animal
 show. Brazil is less than ten years old as a
 republican government, and to what it will
 grow no one can tell. It has twenty-one states,
 some of which, like this state of São Paulo,
 are growing so rich and so powerful that they
 may break off from the main body politic and
 become republics themselves. Each of the
 Brazilian states has its local politics and
 politicians. Its people are full of state pride,
 and the federal union has not the strength
 that it has in other South American countries.

Brazil is so vast and its sections are so far
 apart that without better railroad and tele-
 graphic communications it will be impossible
 to manage it well from Rio de Janeiro. I have
 written something about Matto Grosso. That
 state is one sixth the size of our whole country.
 How long do you think it takes the federal
 officials to get to it from Rio Janeiro? It
 requires more than a month by steamboat.
 The distance is 3,840 miles, for one must go
 clear round by Montevideo and up the Para-
 guay and other rivers to reach its capital,
 Cuyabá. It takes a month to go from Rio to
 Manaus, the capital of the chief province of the
 Amazon, and Pará, at the mouth of the Amazon,
 is as far away from Rio almost as it is from
 the United States.

I tell you, this is a big country. It is the
 Russia of the South American continent. It
 is as big as the United States without Alaska
 and our outlying possessions. It ranks fifth
 among the great countries of the world. It is
 longer from north to south than from Pittsburg
 to San Francisco, and wider from east to west
 than from New York city to Salt Lake. It
 comprises about half of all the land of South
 America, and it has in it more than half the
 people.

We look upon South America as a Spanish
 continent. It would be just as proper to call
 it a Portuguese continent, for Brazil is Portu-
 guese, and its 18,000,000 people speak the
 Portuguese language. The Brazilians are dif-
 ferent from the other South Americans. They
 have a character and customs of their own,
 and they are now for the first time running
 their country for themselves, and that upon
 republican methods.

I find Brazil far different from what I
 supposed it to be. Many of you look upon it as a
 vast lowland forest with here and there a
 coffee plantation or a rubber grove, and all
 around and everywhere the ghost of the yellow
 fever. The real Brazil is this only in spots.
 It is an empire with soil and productions equal
 in their variety to those of the United States,
 and a climate in many parts as salubrious as
 that of any part of our country.

Brazil is by no means all flat. The Amazon
 valley is a great lowland plain about as wide
 as from New York to Cleveland and as long
 as from Philadelphia to Denver, sloping gently
 from the Andes to the Atlantic. It is covered
 with forests but much of it is healthful, and
 on the Amazon itself the weather is cool for
 a great part of the year.

South of the Amazon valley are highlands,
 some sterile and others afflicted with terrible
 droughts. Just below the Amazon valley
 they are having a drought now, and the ships
 of the Brazilian government are carrying the
 starving people to the rubber camps of the
 Amazon, where they can get work.

Below this there are other great plains,
 varying from 600 to 3,000 feet above the sea
 and having a climate in which white men can
 live. Upon these plains there are rich farms.
 Many parts of them need only a slight cul-
 tivation to make them produce.

The southern half of Brazil is the most
 healthful part of the country. There are
 regions near here which are as healthful as
 any part of the world. I am now a half mile
 above the sea and this is the nature of most
 of the land of this region. There are about
 a million and a half people in the state of
 São Paulo. The state of Minas Geraes, just
 above here, has 1,000,000 people, and just
 below is the well settled state of Rio Grande
 do Sul.

Rio Grande do Sul is an agricultural pro-
 vince. It raises wheat and meat. It has vast
 pastures upon which hundreds of thousands of
 cattle are feeding. It has beef factories in
 which more than 7,000,000 worth of jerked
 beef was made last year. At the town of
 Pelotas alone 30,000 oxen are annually slaugh-
 tered, and there are factories there making
 soap, candles and marmite out of the refuse.

Rio Grande do Sul has a number of cities in
 which are street railroads, colleges and daily
 newspapers. In the town of Rio Grande there
 are five daily papers, in Porto Alegre six and
 in Pelotas four. There are good banks run by
 Englishmen, but nearly all other businesses
 are managed by Germans. There are German
 stores, cigar factories and breweries. About
 one-sixth of all the inhabitants are Germans,
 and on this account the country has been called
 West Deutschland. Of late a large number of
 Italians and Portuguese have come in but the
 workshops and nearly all the export trade is
 still in the hands of the Germans, and they
 own it, said, about one-fourth of the property.
 In a quarrel between Brazil and the Kaiser
 this state might easily break away and demand
 German protection.

The climate of Rio Grande do Sul is about
 that of Washington city. In January, mid-
 summer, the thermometer goes up as high as
 100, and in the winter month of July the
 ground is often covered with snow.
 North of Rio Grande do Sul are the states
 of Santa Catharina and Paraná, both of which
 will some day be populated by Europeans.
 They are very similar to Rio Grande and have
 vast undeveloped areas.

(To be continued.)

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

MR. WHEATLEY'S TEAM vs. MR. RICHARDS'.

Big scores are evidently going to rule in Santos while the pitch remains in its present perfect condition. The bowling and fielding will have to improve, otherwise it will be impossible to finish a match in one day.

The scores given below of the match on 21st inst. speak for themselves.

MR. RICHARDS' TEAM.

A. Keelman, b. Wheatley.....	8
P. Lewis, c. Wheatley, b. Tracey.....	2
A. T. Smith, b. Tracey.....	5
A. Richards, b. Pritchard.....	37
T. A. Cross, b. Barber.....	60
H. L. Wright, b. Wheatley.....	0
R. G. Lloyd, c. Harding, b. Barber.....	0
E. Greene, b. Barber.....	2
A. Lewis, b. do.....	16
A. D. Watson, b. do.....	0
H. Born, b. Tracey.....	7
Byes.....	0
S. A. Morgan, not out.....	6
Leg Byes.....	0
Wides.....	2

Total..... 147

MR. WHEATLEY'S TEAM.

T. H. Evans, run out.....	0
H. P. Smith, b. Richards.....	6
F. H. Cepp, b. do.....	11
H. E. Barber, c. Lloyd, b. do.....	36
F. Tracey, b. Smith.....	23
H. L. Wheatley, not out.....	54
M. Edwards, not out.....	12
I. Thomson.....	0
A. Tweedie.....	0
C. H. Pritchard.....	0
A. Dickson.....	0
M. Harding.....	0
Byes.....	6
Leg Bye.....	0
Wides.....	3

Total for 5 wickets... 152

CRICKET IN PERNAMBUCO.

The keenness for cricket which was so wonderfully developed in the states of Minas, Rio and São Paulo in the past year or so, has extended to Pernambuco, where good sport is expected to be had during the coming year. The ground is situated in a delightful spot at Santa Anna, about four miles outside town and is easily reached by train. The first match of the season was played on the 17th inst., before a large gathering of spectators, the pavilion being well filled with the fair sex of the British community. The opposing teams were furnished by the London & River Plate and London & Brazilian Banks and good cricket was shown. An adjournment was made at 1 o'clock at the invitation of Mr. Harding, the manager of the London and Brazilian Bank, to take lunch at his house, and during the afternoon tea was served out in the pavilion by Mrs. Estill, the wife of the general manager of the London and River Plate Bank, Mr. Geo. D. Estill.

The scores were as follows:

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
H. Connolly, c. Comber.....	0
b. H. Fellows.....	0
C. Deere (capt) b. Paton.....	1
G. Fellows, b. do.....	20
H. R. Shorts, b. do.....	0
N. J. Harding, b. Paton.....	0
W. J. McMurtree, b. do.....	0
G. Hayes, b. do.....	0
A. Oliveira, b. do.....	0
T. J. Finnie, c. and b. do.....	0
J. Carroll, b. H. Fellows.....	0
F. Jennings, b. do.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	25

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
E. G. Paton, played on.....	3
b. Deere.....	0
H. S. Fellows, c. McMurtree, b. G. Fellows.....	0
W. W. Pendleton, stp. do, b. do.....	23
G. D. Estill, b. Deere.....	0
T. A. Comber, run out.....	0
J. Meadows (capt) b. Deere.....	0
L. Latham, b. do.....	0
A. Monteiro, b. do.....	0
J. A. Lagim, c. G. Fellows, b. McMurtree.....	0
H. Bussmeyer, b. Deere.....	0
J. Antonio, not out.....	0
Extras.....	9
Total.....	60

Total (3 w.) 38

MORRO VELHO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The fourth match of the season came off on Sunday, 21st inst., Eleven vs. Sixteen, which resulted in a win for the Eleven by an innings and 9 runs. The next match is to take place on June 4th, Nine vs. Surface, which is always an interesting event, and is generally productive of sound cricket and healthy rivalry.

The scores of the last match played were as follows:

XI.

Dr. Jones, run out.....	8
H. Gent, b. Manston.....	33
R. Holman, b. Monday.....	17
J. Drew, run out.....	7
S. Turner, b. Monday.....	0
T. Atherton, b. Lowes.....	32
J. Stephens, not out.....	10
E. J. Jones, c. Pollard, b. Monday.....	3
T. Farling, did not bat.....	0
T. P. Gill, did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	4

Total..... 121

XVI.

A. Grenfell, c. Drew, b. Jones.....	4
W. Monday, c. and b. Atherton.....	2
T. Sutcliffe, c. and b. ".....	0
E. Mayo, c. and b. Atherton.....	0
A. Kennedy, b. Atherton.....	12
G. Manston, b. ".....	0
H. Holbeck, run out.....	1
E. Lowes, b. Atherton.....	0
Pollard, c. Holman, b. Drew.....	0
J. Hodge, c. Holman, b. Jones.....	0
W. Maddison, b. Jones.....	20
F. L. Wilder, b. Drew.....	2
M. Fenwick, b. Atherton.....	0
W. G. Dunston, c. Gent, b. Stephens.....	4
F. J. Harvey, not out.....	2
W. E. Goddard, c. Stephens, b. Jones.....	0
Extras.....	5

Total for 9 wickets..... 52

2nd Innings.

A. Grenfell, b. J. Holman.....	4
W. Monday, did not bat.....	0
T. Sutcliffe, st. Dr. Jones.....	0
E. Mayo, run out.....	0
A. Kennedy, b. Jones.....	2
G. Manston, b. T. Atherton.....	5
H. Holbeck, b. J. Holman.....	3
E. Lowes, not out.....	4
Pollard, b. Jones.....	5
J. Hodge, c. Drew, b. Atherton.....	5
W. Maddison, did not bat.....	0
F. L. Wilder, b. Stephens.....	2
M. Fenwick, c. R. Holman, b. Jones.....	0
W. G. Dunston, c. Drew, b. Atherton.....	2
F. J. Harvey, run out.....	23
W. E. Goddard, did not bat.....	8
Extras.....	8

Total..... 60

VISIT TO SANTA BARBARA AND THE COFFEE PLANTATIONS OF S. PAULO.

In concluding his account of the American minister's visit to the coffee centre of the state of S. Paulo, the correspondent of the *Correio Paulistano*, who accompanied the diplomatic party, writes:

A festive and cordial reception was made here (at Santa Barbara) to the American minister, among whom were Messrs. Charles Hail, De Mane, Whittaker and Carlton, belonging to the colony of this locality. Mr. Hail offered a splendid breakfast to Col. Bryan and his companions de voyage. In his fine, pleasant and comfortable farm-house a few meters distant from the station, Mr. Hail's family gracefully did the honors of the house.

We left here at 11:30, amidst great many cheers raised for the American diplomatist. From the veranda of Mr. Hail's house, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs as a farewell signal. Col. Bryan is the first American minister who has visited this part of the Paulista territory. His Excellency shows more and more admiration for the beauty of the country through which we are passing.

As stated in my last telegram, we arrived at Santa Veridiana to-day, 19th, at 4:11 p.m., and taking the back-boards in waiting there, we were driven to the plantation of Brejão, a splendid excursion.

The roads are bordered all the way by extensive coffee plantations, either on low grounds, hills, or mountain tops, magnificent perspectives which were the object of the travellers' admiration and enthusiasm.

Meanwhile, the special feature of the excursion was the forest, half way between Santa Veridiana and Brejão, a forest of enormous myrtle trees, sublime and gigantic, growing amidst steep slopes, of thin epiphytes and imbricates with silvered leaves.

On the margins of the road, intermingled with many old specimens of forest vegetation, we saw and admired a profusion of bignoniads and ipomoeas, and on small moitas aphelandras of golden color, and olynas of glaucous green.

We stopped in front of two "jequitibas" (conrari legalis)—two giants, one measuring in circumference 47 English feet (or 16 meters) and the other 18 meters, exclusive of the buttress-like roots, which extend some 10 to 12 meters along the ground. One of these trees had, perhaps in a storm, lost a small branch 30 meters long, measuring at its base one meter in diameter. Both these magnificent examples were covered with delicate octomerias and finest rhipsalis.

Leaving the forest, we went on continuously through coffee-plantations to Brejão, near which we passed through the laborers' settlement. We were received by Dr. Eduardo Prado with all the civility he is noted for, and on the veranda were introduced to Madame Prado.

The dinner went off with the greatest animation, the key note to the feast having been given by Mr. Barbour Lathrop, a wonder-

ful conversationalist, an excellent companion

de voyage, and a dextrous turkey carver.

In the morning we went in back-boards through by-paths up to Dr. Antonio Prado's farm, where we arrived at 9:30, having again admired in the forest the grand jequitibas, of which we have already spoken, and of one of which a photograph was taken.

At Santa Veridiana we were received by the administrador Mr. Henrique Ribeiro, by whom we were shown the orange grove, the coffee cleaners, the terreiros, where the work is in its full activity.

At 11:15, time of the departure of the express, we made way to S. Paulo having in the special car as our companions to Pirassununga, Dr. Eduardo Prado and Messrs. Bento Carvalho and Henrique Ribeiro.

We arrived at this capital a little after 7 p.m. the American minister having been complimented by some of his countrymen at Santa Barbara.

The reception everywhere amounted to an ovation, the excursion and banquet given by the president of the state and ministers on the last day of the American minister's visit, being princely. Everywhere magnificent floral decorations, bright bunting, military music, sumptuous fare and enthusiastic expressions completing the diplomat's well planned journey.

VOYAGE TO EUROPE

A French lady wishes an engagement with a family returning to Europe, either as governess, or as a companion.

Address: French Lady, Caixa O. São Paulo.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

Miss LAVONA GLENN.

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo.

Botafogo.

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Travessa do Ouvidor, 35.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *monte* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

Monteiro Jr. & C., No. 38, Vis. Inhamda.

Sorens & Niemeyer, No. 6, da Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresco.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros.

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(Cuttler)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the pleasant beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO, in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted both-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for those comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO. 65

On the Rue de Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, bay and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR.

VIVUA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS. 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been redecored, and its expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 21.—Manilla telegrams announce the arrival there of delegates from Aguinaldo, who wished to make proposals for an armistice. General Otis again refused to listen to anything but an unconditional surrender.

The American troops have inflicted a complete defeat on a large body of rebels that were encountered in the neighborhood of San Isidro.

The New York papers say that Aguinaldo is now ready to accept the proterotore of the United States as a base on which to restore peace to the Philippines.

Dawson City is reported to have been entirely destroyed by fire. The damages are said to amount to many millions of dollars.

MAY 22.—The "Reina Mercedes" arrived to-day in New York, after her many adventures there she was lifted at Santiago.

There is a rumor about in New York that the Nicaraguan gunboat "San Jacinto" ran into the American cruiser "Detroit" off Panama and sunk.

It is now said that a million dollars would cover all the damage caused by the fire in Dawson City.

The government has decided to offer the Philippines the same form of self-government which is being elaborated for Cuba.

MAY 23.—The family of Admiral Dewey have decided not to accept the house which has been offered them, and has been purchased by public subscription.

Mark Twain is engaged on a series of literary portraits of well known personages.

The news from Cuba is that General Brooke is making a tour of inspection in the province of Havana, and that Maximino Gomez will go to the United States to have a personal interview with the President on the state of affairs in Cuba. General Wood has set his soldiers to clean and improve the streets of Santiago and has improved it beyond recognition. Justice is being administered for the first time there, and the starving population is being fed under the personal supervision of the general himself, who leaves little to his subordinates.

MAY 24.—Admiral Dewey arrived at Hong Kong to-day, but owing to illness he was unable to be present at the celebrations in honor of the Queen's birthday. Great preparations are being made in New York for his reception there.

From San Francisco another draft of 1,800 men were sent to the Philippines to-day.

MAY 25.—General Layton and his troops have taken San Miguel, in Malolos. General Otis has decided to concentrate all his forces in Malolos, where they will remain during the rainy season.

A body of 400 insurgents attacked the vanguard of the American forces in San Fernando, but were repelled with serious loss. The members of the local military assembly in Havana have counselled the Cuban troops not to take the risk of attacking the Americans.

Admiral Dewey will remain ten days in Hong Kong, and will then proceed to New York.

Hong Kong telegrams say that all the measures taken there to prevent the spread of the bubonic pest seem to be ineffectual, as new cases and new deaths are reported every day.

MAY 26.—A fire has partly destroyed the great bathing establishment in Cuenca Island. In Texas three cowboys have been lynched for having covered the flight of an assassin. In the same state, a man murdered his wife and three sons and afterwards committed suicide.

General Otis telegraphs that at the fight in San Fernando, the Americans lost seven killed and the Tagalos 50.

The Spanish general Montero has died of the wounds he received at the first attack on Zamboanga.

President McKinley has issued orders that no further peace negotiations are to be carried on with Aguinaldo, who with his men are to be treated as simple rebels. On his side Aguinaldo is using every effort to infuse new life into the dying rebellion.

Spain.

MAY 21.—A violent explosion took place in a private powder factory in Oviedo last night. Two men were killed outright and a large number was wounded.

The naval budget is now ready for presentation to the council of ministers, and it is said that it shows a saving of over five millions of dollars. (Spain has not as many ships as she had last year. Nor has she money upon as she had last year. The explanation of the small saving is that Spain is trying to form another fleet.)

MAY 22.—Sr. Leon y Castillo has arrived in Madrid from Paris in order to have a personal interview with Sr. Silvela, the prime minister, on several matters respecting the international interests of Spain. He will return to Paris in the course of a few days.

MAY 23.—The ministry yesterday resolved not to pay the coupons of the national debt which fall due on the 1st July next, until the chambers have approved the estimates for 1898-1899.

Sr. Silvela has promised several journalists that he will personally look into the case of the anarchists who are imprisoned in Montjuich, to discover whether it is necessary to have a revision of their cases or not.

MAY 25.—Sr. Emilio Castelar, who has been suffering for some weeks from pneumonia,

died at 1:30 p.m. to-day, after a short agony. The greatest sorrow was felt throughout Spain at the death of the great tribune. The queen-regent and her ministers sent telegrams of condolence with his family, the cortes decided to accord him a public funeral, and the lying in state will take place in the building of the chamber of deputies. (Sr. Castelar was born in Caliz in September 1852. In public life he has long enjoyed widespread fame as a statesman, orator and author. He fled from Spain after the rising of 1866, became a republican leader in 1867, was minister of foreign affairs in 1873, and premier from September of that year until January 1874. As a speaker he was unsurpassed in Spain, and as a writer on historical and political subjects his style was elegant, forcible and usually convincing. Sorrow by his death has lost her most eminent son.)

MAY 26.—Telegrams of sympathy have been received from the great powers and from South America occasioned by the death of Emilio Castelar. The funeral has been fixed for the 29th inst.

News received from the Philippines state that in accordance with the order of the government, the Spanish troops have evacuated the fortress of Zamboanga, but before embarking they had a fight with the natives who wished to obtain possession of the arms and ammunition they had. The natives were driven off with considerable loss.

Great Britain.

MAY 21.—Telegrams from Sidney announce hurricanes raging in the Australian coast, which have caused terrible loss of life at sea.

According to news received in London, the Greek and Italian governments have ordered precautionary measures to be taken against all vessels arriving from India and Egypt, on account of the news of a fresh outbreak of bubonic pest being said to have taken place in those countries.

The transatlantic liner "Paris" has gone aground on some rocks near Calmouth, but it is expected that she will be soon towed off again. It is reported that cases of bubonic pest have broken out in Alexandria, Ismailia and Ziga-zig. (This is serious news, as all passengers to or from India in Europe, whether by the Suez canal or by the overland route, will have to pass either one or the other of the infected places.)

MAY 22.—Heavy frosts are reported from several points in England. The cold is said to have been more intense than has been felt at this time for many years.

Sir Henry Irving has recovered from the throat trouble from which he has been suffering recently.

Telegrams from Copenhagen say that the King of Denmark is ill. The "Paris" is still aground on the Minacles, in spite of attempts to tow her off. To-morrow another effort will be made with larger tugs when with the prevailing fair weather it is probable she will be floated. A large part of her cargo has been given up for lost, owing to the great quantity of water she shipped after she went aground in the gale.

MAY 23.—The "Daily News" says that the triple alliance is opposed to the idea of universal arbitration, which is one of the subjects of discussion by the disarmament conference, and which is strongly supported by Great Britain and the United States.

Telegrams from Manila say that the Philippine delegates being unable to treat with General Otis, have gone back for fresh instructions from Aguinaldo.

Sir Alfred Milner has left Capetown in order to meet President Kruger in Bloemfontein on the 31st inst.

MAY 24.—All over Great Britain the Queen's birthday was celebrated with the greatest pomp and enthusiasm. From all parts of the world telegrams of congratulation were sent to the sovereign. London was of course gay with multi-colored bunting, and the crowds assembled in the streets made walking impossible. The Lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London left in procession from the Mansion House at 1 o'clock to pay their allegiance to Her Majesty, and the scene was greater in magnificence than any that had preceded it. The reception at Buckingham Palace was a crowded one. The same enthusiasm was displayed in all the British empire and telegrams innumerable were received by the minister for the colonies. The great event was celebrated by the amnesty of the remaining prisoners connected with the Phoenix Park murders in 1882. The one sad note in the whole day's proceedings was the news that on the previous day Her Majesty had been examined by Dr. Pagenstecher, the famous oculist, who recommended an immediate operation on her eyes on which catarrhs had grown, to prevent her from becoming completely blind.

The death is announced of Lord Escher. (Better known as Sir William Balfour Brett, and as the Master of the Rolls, he was born in 1815, was called to the bar in 1846, became solicitor-general in 1868, was judge from that year until he was appointed lord justice of appeal in 1876. He was appointed master of the rolls in 1883, and held that high judicial post for 14 years, retiring in 1897 with a life annuity of £2,750. He was created Baron Escher in 1885, and Viscount Escher in 1897 on his retirement. His leave-taking of the bench and the bar in 1897 will not readily be forgotten.)

Mr. Justin McCarthy has announced his intention to retire from politics on the score of old age. (Mr. McCarthy who was born in Cork in 1830, has been a notable figure in journalism, literature and politics for 50 years,

and while Irishmen will not forget him for a century to come, he will live for many centuries as the writer of the "History of our Own Times").

A Japanese loan was entirely covered in London yesterday, but the Argentine government has hesitated from its attempt to raise one on account of the difficulties in the way.

Telegrams from Havana say that the Cuban troops show great reluctance to deliver up their arms to the municipalities, as agreed between General Brooke and Maximino Gomez. In Santamita, in the Philippines, the Tagalos have managed to repel an attack of the American troops under Col. Bell.

The Uvas Agency says that the official celebration of Her Majesty's 80th birthday is to be held on June 3. (We think this rule is more honored in the breach than the observance of this year. It simply means that the employees in the government dockyards and arsenals were not given a whole holiday on Wednesday last, but will be given a half-holiday on Saturday next. Surely the 80th birthday of the Queen who has been on the throne longer than any other monarch in English history, should be properly celebrated by ceasing the state employees a whole holiday even though it is a Sunday fall on a Saturday.)

MAY 25.—Telegrams from Havana published in London say that many of the Cuban leaders are voting their men not to give up their arms and declaring their entire disapprobation of the second committee by General Brooke and Maximino Gomez.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Chinese in Kiao-tchau have murdered three German officers.

MAY 26.—The news of the failure of the important house of Nelson & Brothers in Glasgow has caused a panic in the local market, as their liabilities are said to be very great.

In the course of a speech delivered yesterday Mr. John Morley expressed a hope that Lord Salisbury would use every effort to make the disarmament conference a pronounced success.

MAY 27.—Telegrams from Havana say that the movement of the Cuban revolutionary troops has begun, and great discontent is manifested amongst them.

The governor of Jamaica has been authorized to celebrate a treaty of commerce with the United States.

All the attempts made up to the present to float the "Paris" off the Minacles rocks have been unsuccessful.

From Pretoria it is reported that a petition signed by 25,000 uitlanders repels the idea of any outside interference with the internal affairs of the Transvaal.

The Hong Kong papers say that General Otis has sent a telegram to his government asking for reinforcements to be sent at once to replace the volunteers in the Philippines who refuse to renew their contracts for military service there.

France.

MAY 21.—President Emile Loubet left for Dijon to-day to inaugurate a statue to the late Sadi Carnot, and he and his ministers were heartily cheered as they left the station. The reception in Dijon was even more enthusiastic.

At the unveiling of the statue, M. Charles Digny, the premier, was the orator, and he dwelt on the many services the late President had rendered to France, especially by cementing the relations between France and Russia on the occasion of the arrival of the Russian fleet to French waters. In his address, President Loubet said that the government would never desert the army as they were both linked together by the closest ties. In the course of the banquet which took place at night, the President authorized the town of Dijon to add to its quinquennial the cross of the legion of honor in commemoration of its great battle in 1871.

The "Pigiron" publishes a report from Rome that the Pope refuses to appoint Cardinal Simeoni, the archbishop of Toledo, to the primate of the West Indies, but it is expected that he will raise Archbishop Castellanos of Buenos Aires to the cardinalate, and translate him to Havana.

Dr. José (Eduardo), ex-President of the Argentine republic, arrived in Paris to-day.

MAY 22.—In accordance with the terms of his will the body of Francisque Sirey was to-day cremated.

Sarah Bernhardt has had a great success in the "Hauts". The critics present, representing the foreign journals, were unanimous in declaring that she excelled all other French performers in that part. During the performance two of the critics present had a private boxing match which was not on the programme.

President Loubet and his ministers have returned from Dijon.

MAY 23.—In consequence in the blows exchanged between the two journalists, Catulle Mendès and Georges Vaurio, the first, representative of "Le Figaro", and the second, of "Le Gaulois", a duel was fought to try with swords, when the first mentioned was severely wounded.

A telegram from Port Said announced the passage of the French cruiser "D'Assis" through the Suez canal with the Marchand mission on board. On account of the quarantine regulations enforced against all vessels from Egypt because of the bubonic pest said to exist there, the mission will not arrive in Paris on the appointed day.

News received from the French colony of Grand Bousa in Africa, states that the capital of the district has been almost completely deserted by its inhabitants and garrison because of an outbreak of yellow fever which began in a virulent form three days before.

MAY 24.—A question having been asked in the chamber of deputies as to whether the Dreyfusian rioters who attacked the military club in Grenoble had been suitably punished, the premier answered by 374 votes to 65.

A scene took place in the same chamber almost immediately afterwards on the subject of the anti-jewish disorders in Algiers, when M. Morin called M. Rouvier a coward and a renegade. The friends of both deputies took up the quarrel, and for some minutes the president was unable to quell the tumult.

The official report of the Dreyfus case before the military courts of cassation has now been placed in the hands of the president of the court.

Count de Mayer, an artillery officer, has been put on the retired list for having published articles in a Swiss magazine reflecting on the French army.

In almost all the European states quarantine has been declared against vessels coming from the ports of Lower Egypt, in consequence of the bubonic pest which has broken out there.

MAY 25.—The chamber of deputies has unanimously adopted the motion to confer the colonial medal on all the members of the Marchand mission.

General Gallieni, the governor-general of Madagascar, arrived to-day in Marseille, and met with a most enthusiastic reception from the military and civilians. He goes to Paris at once, where a great reception awaits him for his able administration of the island.

MAY 26.—The death is announced of the celebrated French painter, Rosa Bonheur. (She was born in Dordrecht in 1822, and has been a successful celebrated painter of animal life and of landscapes for nearly half a century. Perhaps her most famous picture is "The Horse Fair" which is exhibited in the metropolitan museum in New York, of which there are innumerable copies. She never married, and has long lived in retirement, as the directress of the school of design for young girls.)

General Gallieni has arrived in Paris where he was received with great distinction. A banquet in his honor is to be given by the minister of war.

MAY 27.—The opinion of Judge Beaupré which was submitted to-day to the court of cassation, is entirely in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus case, and recommends the government to submit the prisoner to trial by a new council of war.

General Gallieni has been received in audience by the President of the republic, who invited him to dinner at the palace.

Italy.

MAY 25.—The Italian papers announce that negotiations are well advanced between the Vatican and China for the establishment of a mission in Peking. Several prelates are already being pointed out as being best suited to represent the Holy See there.

The Indian mail, which runs between Calais and Brimish, ran off the track yesterday, near Pessonne station, but contrary to reports published there were no persons injured and but little damage done to the wagons.

Holland.

MAY 22.—The rumor that Count Münster, the German delegate to the disarmament conference, has retired in consequence of not having been nominated to preside over any of the committees, has been officially denied.

Mr. Andrew Dixon White, the American representative, in the course of an interview, said that he was certain that the present conference would be as successful as was the Geneva conference as far as mediation and the rules of future naval warfare were concerned.

MAY 24.—Queen Wilhelmina and Queen Emma arrived to-day in La Haye, and were enthusiastically received by the people. Later in the day, the Queens officially received the representatives of the powers at the disarmament conference.

MAY 27.—While the discussions of the disarmament conference are being held in secret, it is generally reported that the chief result is likely to be the establishment of a permanent tribunal of international arbitration, while the idea of disarmament has been almost unanimously shelved.

From an old gun sixteen feet long, and ten miles of copper wire, the most powerful magnet in the world, with a lifting power of 45,000 pounds, has been constructed at Wille's Point, New York. It is a remarkable sight to see cannon-halls which no man could lift, rise from the ground to the muzzle of the magnet. One of the most interesting experiments was to place a soldier about a foot from the muzzle of the gun and then turn on the current. Great iron spikes would jump from the ground and attach themselves to the silent soldier, who bristled with them all over like a metallic porcupine. Even great cannon-balls would leap up and hang upon him. There he would stand holding up a much greater weight than he could possibly lift, and all with no conscious expenditure of strength. This, which was the natural, seemed the wonderful part of the scene, and always impressed the visitor. For the power was not in the man, but in the magnet behind him. It was simply working through him, and would always do so as long as he stood within the radius of its activity. When he moved away from the magnet, the iron would fall from his body because there was no power in him to sustain it.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 30th, 1899.

WHATEVER may be one's opinion of the political administration of the country, there can be no denying the fact that it has as yet given no cause for the gross abuse heaped upon the President during the past week by a Jacobin deputy from Rio Grande do Sul. We have found many things to criticise in the administration of President Campos Salles, but we have never yet thought it lacking in patriotism and good intentions. Last year the President took upon himself the responsibility of improving the finances of the country, and in this he received invaluable assistance from foreign creditors. If he is to be charged with any fault on this score, it is that he has dallied and hesitated in carrying out the agreement made in London. As we then stated, it seemed to be the best solution of the crisis obtainable, but it would result disastrously to the country if it is not immediately supplemented with economies and reforms which will largely reduce public expenditures. Six months and more passed before anything was done, and the apathy shown was censured as it deserved. This year, however, something has been done. Economies have been realized, though they have sometimes been offset by supplementary credits and by projected new expenditures—and twenty thousand contos of currency have been destroyed. And for this, for an attempt to meet a public engagement with the bankers who have done so much to support the waning credit of this country, the President is now insulted and ridiculed by men who only yesterday were seeking to control his actions. If maintaining the foreign credit of Brazil is an act of madness, then there are a great many business men in Brazil who will henceforth vote for March hares for the presidency. The chauvinism of Deputy Erico Coelho may sound patriotic in many an ear, but it is not the voice of wisdom. Brazil wants credit and capital, and it is only through an honest, business-like policy that she will get them. And there is no loss of dignity in listening to the advice of men who have had wide experience in such matters, nor loss of independence in complying with the just demands of those who have the right to make them. A nation's sovereignty does not cover the right to repudiate contracts and obligations, any more than a congressman's privileges imply a right to insult the head of the government and to violate the law at pleasure. Brazil has no warmer friends than the great London bankers who occasionally cable their opinions to the President and his cabinet, and the President deserves all praise for remembering that fact.

THE 'WILMINGTON' CASE.

There are a few more particulars in the 'Wilmington' case which should be placed on record, and one contested point which requires further comment. It is to be noted that the local press is expressing but few opinions on the subject, though at the outset the *Jornal do Commercio* stated that there was absolutely no occasion for the alarm in Manaus, and that permission for the navigation of this river is not required by the decree which opened the Amazon to the world.

From various reports published by the press, we find that the 'Wilmington' left Manaus for Iquitos on April 5th, arrived at Iquitos on the 12th and returned to Manaus on the 21st. The public meeting in Manaus to protest against this act was held on Sunday April 9th (and not on the 15th, as stated last week) on which day the American consulate and residence of the Amazon Company's agent were assaulted and stoned. On the return voyage from Iquitos the 'Wilmington' visited Takatinga and Cadajoz, and were prevented from landing at the last-named place by officials and soldiers. At Manaus, it is stated, the health authorities did not visit the ship and a cold reception was received from officials everywhere. On the following day, orders were issued from the capitania forbidding pilots to take service on the vessel, which prevented the 'Wilmington' from ascending the Madeira, as intended. And it compelled her commander to pilot his own ship back to Pará. On the 22nd Commander Todd, accompanied by Consul Kennedy, of Pará, called on the acting governor of Amazonas and were not received, the excuse given being that he was very busy.

In view of the fact that the pacific objects of the 'Wilmington's' visit were well known, there can be no possible excuse for these exhibitions of discourtesy and ill-will. The American officers believed the Amazon to be open to the commerce of the world, and they interpreted this to mean just what is understood at home. A Brazilian naval vessel can ascend the Mississippi on such an errand and receive a courteous welcome at every point, and Commander Todd and Consul Kennedy naturally believed that they would receive the same welcome along the Amazon. Unfortunately, however, they were mistaken. Their speeches have been laboriously misinterpreted, and even Commander Todd's courteous letter to the acting governor of Amazonas on April 23rd, has been distorted by unfriendly comment.

And now, in regard to the question of 'dominion.' Has a nation the right of exclusive dominion over rivers rising in one country and flowing through another, it being understood, of course, that navigation extends to the country where the river has its origin? Here are a few of the authorities:

By the Roman law a free passage is given to all parties over all navigable rivers with the use of the shore (*ius littoris*) for unloading cargo and unloading vessels. (i. 15, Inst. ii, 1.) A distinction, however, was taken between the sea, which was *res communis* and navigable rivers, which were *res publicae*. The same view was taken by Grotius (Lib. II, c. ii, § 12), but the great weight of authority since Vattel is that the state through which a river flows is to be the sole judge of the right of foreigners to the use of such river.—Wharton, Int. Law, i, 229; Vattel I, i, § 222.

A nation, and its members, through the territories of which runs a navigable river, have the right to navigate the river to and from the high seas, even though passing through the territory of another nation, subject, however, to the right of the latter nation to make necessary or reasonable police regulations for its own peace and safety.—President Grant, Message, Dec. 1870.

When a river affords to an inland state the only, or the only convenient means of access to the ocean and to the rest of mankind, its right becomes so strong, that according to natural justice possession of territory ought to be regarded as a far inferior ground of right. Transit, then, when necessary, may be demanded as a right: an interior nation has a *scrutinium* along nature's pathway, through the property of its neighbor, to reach the great highway of nations.—Woolsey, Int. Law, § 62.

Among the maxims laid down by Heffter is the following:—No state has a right to cut another off from the innocent use of its usual ways of communication with a third state. 'The older writers called this the *ius transitus*, or *ius passagei innoxii*, but disputed whether it is a perfect or imperfect right.'

Navigation for the purpose of trade is not to be interdicted to any person on such navigable waters as traverse the territory of several states, this being conditioned on their conformity to local police regulations.—Rule 1, Congress of Vienna, 1815.

If the freedom of the seas is a principle definitely established by the laws of peoples,

and is recognized in the practice of nations, it seems logical and natural at first sight that it should be applied to the navigation of rivers, also great mediums of communication between communities and perpetual sources of the progress and civilization of nations.—Calvo, I, § 157.

The visit of President Roca to this capital still seems to be a matter of speculation. From local sources we learn that he is coming next month, and the naval vessels which are to meet him off Santa Catharina and bring him safely in, have already been selected. In Buenos Aires, however, less certainty seems to prevail. One despatch says that he will visit us in July and will remain here a week, while the *Piez* correspondent says that owing to the preparations which are making to receive him, he will probably come in August. Well, we can not see that it will make any very great difference whether it is June, July, or August. The shoe doesn't pinch us there at all! The main point for Argentines and Brazilians to consider, in view of the financial distress prevailing in both countries, is that of expense. Can either of them afford the expenditure which such a visit entails?

The Jacobins profess to be very indignant at the statement made by Dr. Erico Coelho that Messrs. N. M. Rolfschild & Son have advised President Campos Salles to reject their overtures for an alliance. Such advice would, they say, be very humiliating to Brazil. But, in our opinion, still more humiliating to this country were the bill which on Sept. 18, 1893, Deputy Nilo Peguinho introduced in congress authorizing foreign nations to seize Brazilian war vessels, and decree No. 1,560, of Oct. 10 of the same year, signed by Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his cabinet, which was intended to promote poverty the same object. No less humiliating to the country were the successive efforts made by the government at that time to provoke the revolutionists, by means of the otherwise useless fire of sharpshooters, into bombarding the city of Rio de Janeiro and thus embroil them in a conflict with the foreign squadrons in this port.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen's birthday has been a great event for well nigh three generations past, but Her Majesty's 80th birthday in the 62nd year of her extraordinary long reign was an exceptional occasion, and all the British and Americans in Rio with many Brazilians hastened to pay their respects to the official representatives of the Empress-Queen on the 24th inst. In honor of the day, the British minister, Mr. R. C. H. Phipps, C. B., gave a breakfast to the diplomatic corps and a few friends at his residence in the Villa Leopoldina, Alto da Tijuca, followed by a garden party. Amongst those present at the breakfast were Dr. Olyntho de Magalhães, the foreign minister; Count Antonelli, the Italian minister; Count Azevedo, the German minister; Mr. C. B. Ryan, the United States minister; Dr. A. C. Viana, the Chilean minister; Baron de Fallon, the Belgian minister; Sr. Lampreia, the Portuguese chargé d'affaires; Count Leo d'Ursel, the Belgian secretary of legation; Sir Brooke Boothby, the British secretary of legation; Lieut. Shipton, U. S. military attaché; Mr. and Mrs. M. de Menjouca, Mr. and Mrs. Haviland, A. Delisle, Mr. and Mrs. Gomes Brandão; Mr. and Mrs. Benet, Sir Vincent Barrington, Mr. R. J. Reilly, Mr. Hancock and Dr. J. C. Rodrigues (Jornal do Commercio). Dr. Magalhães proposed the health of the Queen, and Mr. Phipps suitably replied, winding up by proposing the health of the President of Brazil, whose liberal and just policy has deserved the high appreciation of his compatriots resident in Brazil. The Italian minister proposed the health of Dr. Magalhães, and the American minister that of Mr. Phipps.

At the reception which followed there was a numerous attendance, amongst whom were the charges d'affaires of Austria-Hungary and Japan, Mr. and Mrs. D. McNeill, Mr. D. T. de Azevedo and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pryor, Mme. P. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hume, Rev. I. Crawshaw, Messrs. George Hume, F. W. Barrow, B. J. Freeland, Wicks, W. Schöff and others.

The reception in the consulate was a highly interesting one. From 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. the large office was thronged. Immediately on entering the room the eye was caught by the charges d'affaires of Austria-Hungary and Japan, Mr. and Mrs. D. McNeill, Mr. D. T. de Azevedo and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pryor, Mme. P. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hume, Rev. I. Crawshaw, Messrs. George Hume, F. W. Barrow, B. J. Freeland, Wicks, W. Schöff and others.

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Just inside the door, Her Majesty's consul-general, Mr. W. G. Wagstaff, C. M. G., in full uniform and wearing his decorations, warmly greeted all the subjects of his Queen, and extended a still more cordial reception, if possible, to her foreign well-wishers. His task was an arduous one, as will be seen by the list of visitors we publish below, which is by no means complete, but he was admirably assisted by Mrs. Wagstaff and her niece, Miss Webster; while Mr. C. B. Rhind, the vice-consul, and Mr. George Lund, the pro-consul, were indefatigable in their attentions to the visitors. All his old-time friends in Rio were glad to find that the genial consul-general and his wife had returned rejuvenated by their home trip, and next to the loyalty which prompted the visit of the majority was the feeling of pleasure at seeing them back again in Rio in time for so auspicious an occasion. To shake hands heartily with 200 guests as they came in and shake hands as cordially with them again on leaving, was no light task in two hours, but to this the popular consul added the work of saying the words appropriate

to his duty as Her Majesty's representative to each one, and having a private salute for each of his old friends, and they were many. The occasion as a demonstration of loyalty to Queen Victoria will not readily be forgotten by those who were present, whatever their nationality may have been. We can only hope that God will save the venerable Queen for many years to come, and that Mr. Wagstaff will be here to represent her.

Amongst the visitors were Messrs. Edmundo Lavalle (Argentine consul), Julio Baubier de Kreuenow (Austrian consul), P. Palm (Dutch consul), L. Laureys and Gabriel Dart (consul and vice-consul for Belgium), W. J. Lowrie (acting U. S. consul-general), R. Nobrega (U. S. pro-consul), W. Wever (German consul), A. S. Williamson (Lloyd's), H. Jones (s. s. 'Guanay'), F. S. Youle, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Youle, R. S. Quayle, A. J. Laureux, F. P. Broad, J. Macedo, P. Dennis, Guy B. Hill, H. Estlin, S. Sheppard, Dr. H. Veborg, E. J. Lynch, W. J. Jesson, J. H. Beaumont (s. s. 'Cady'), C. Kolson (s. s. 'Albion'), A. J. L. Gibbons, T. Johnson, Neilson Stewart, L. E. May, G. W. Grimsditch, John Crastley, D. A. Vomborn, G. A. Slawenwitt (s. s. 'Bevelere'), B. P. Springsteen (Amer. bk. 'Priscilla'), H. Sivilie, W. G. White, M. P. Barry (Rio News), J. T. Moore, A. G. Wignall, W. J. Lynch, C. M. Morris, B. J. Walker, Baron E. Taaffe, T. C. Jackson, Peter C. Morrissey, J. W. B. Purdiss, H. T. Tyler, C. J. Gammell, D. Watson, A. W. Pritchard, W. C. Peck, C. Brelaz, J. E. Johnson, C. A. Mather, R. W. de Souza, T. A. Davy, Frank Norton, S. K. Keogh, Allen C. Nathan, C. E. M. Taylor, Gustavus Gudgeon, G. W. Nicolls, Jns. Newlands, S. T. Bryan, J. C. Walker, H. Harwick, Jns. Kidd, Dr. D. J. King, H. W. Stacey, T. D. Bunn, D. M. Jones, W. Maude, C. N. Lefebvre, J. M. McLeod, J. P. Johns, J. R. Briscoe, H. J. Reeves, W. R. Barstley, J. A. C. Green, Neville Jackson, C. H. Lloyd, H. B. M. Johns, E. Matheson, W. Heron, R. Bradford, A. M. Mublen, W. Newlands Jr., A. G. Youle, H. A. Livings, J. P. Wileman (Brazilian Review), J. Elworthy, W. E. Newby, E. W. de Souza, G. Finney, R. Stevens, G. B. Stevens, T. Talling, A. C. Watson, D. J. Greenlee, A. G. Blake, H. J. Cooper, E. V. Morrissey, A. Breach, Col. E. Senna (Jornal do Commercio), F. Dandop, Dr. Nina Ribeiro, M. J. Guerin, T. G. Nicolson, C. J. Casaly, Viscount Barboacca (who was present at the coronation of George IV in 1820) Barão Homem de Mello, J. Dreyer, B. C. Joseph, W. S. Blackwell, R. L. Swanwick, C. W. Lukin, R. do Rego Macedo, A. M. Smyth, E. A. H. Roberts, H. Evers, C. L. Robinson, J. Routh, Percy Barry, E. Bail, E. St. Clair Hunter, C. W. Martin, A. E. Skey, H. C. Hunsford, D. Hunsford, A. F. Garcia, W. H. Ashbrook, D. Roberts, J. Z. de Aunral, Franz Zolt, R. Solré, Charles Murray, F. do Rego Macedo, Raphael P. Assumpção, J. L. dos Santos Lima, William Reil and others.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 22.—Senate.—The senate sustained the prefect's veto of the municipal council's resolution for contracting with Luiz Carlos de Moura for building a circular tramway.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—A violent personal discussion between Deputies Sombra and José Mariano led to disorderly scenes in which the sitting was twice suspended.

MAY 23.—Senate.—Senator Vizeute Machado introduced a bill regarding the action of the senate on vetoes of the prefect of the federal district.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The deputy Elias Fausto moved to appoint a committee of five to report on the revision of the tariff. Deputy Heredia de Sá moved to appoint a special committee to report on the petition of business men against the new tax regulations. The motion was supported and the chair appointed Deputies Nilo Peguinho, Alcides Guimarães, Serzenelle, Elias Fausto and Tosta. Deputy Augusto Montenegro moved to alter the rules so as to expedite the discussion of the budget. Deputy Tosta presented a petition of Bahia cigar manufacturers against the manner in which the government is collecting the tobacco tax. Deputy Erico Coelho undertook to prove that President Campos Salles is a lunatic.

MAY 25.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Azeredo described the aboriginal state of affairs in Mato Grosso. He has been informed, he said, that the state is threatened with another revolution and that Corumbá has been abandoned by a considerable part of the pacified strikers. He is unable to give particulars for letters, newspapers and telegrams from that state are not permitted, it appears, to reach their destination. For two months, he asserted, he has failed to receive his letters. He moved to ask the government for information in regard to affairs in that state. Has the postal service, he inquired, been suspended? Has the free navigation of the Cuyabá river been interrupted? How many persons were killed in the attack on Cuyabá? Were any of these persons soldiers of the regular army? Where did the assailants obtain the artillery with which they bombarded the city? Has that artillery been returned to the arsenal?—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Augusto Montenegro introduced a bill embodying the financial ideas contained in the President's message presented at the opening of congress. There were received three messages from the President asking for appropriations to the amount of 103,716,540. Deputy Erico Coelho concluded the speech in which he had undertaken to prove that the President is a lunatic. He defied the latter's partisans on both sides of the house to refute

what he had asserted. He introduced a bill regulating the action to be taken in cases in which the President of the republic displays moral or physical incapacity for the performance of his duties and defining the responsibility of ministers in signing public documents. This bill was not admitted to discussion.

MAY 26.—Senate. Senator Ramiro Barcellos answered the speech made in the previous day by Senator Antonio Azeredo on affairs in Mato Grosso.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzelella stated that, while supporting the government of President Campos Sales, he opposes the bill introduced on the previous day by Deputy Augusto Montenegro. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on affairs in Mato Grosso. What, he asked, will be thought of Brazil in civilized countries, when it becomes known that a state legislature was overruled by an armed mob, instigated by the minister of Finance, into annulling an election whose legitimacy it fully recognized and publicly proclaimed?

MAY 27.—Senate.—On motion of Senator Rodrigues Alves it was decided to postpone, on account of the absence of Senator Antonio Azeredo, the discussion of all bills in Mato Grosso.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Cissiano claimed to be authorized to retract the statement made by Deputy Ezequiel Coelho in regard to a telegram in which Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons are said to have created the alleged alliance of President Campos Sales with the Jacobins. He denied the conduct of the government in relation to Mato Grosso. He was answered by Deputies Luiz Adolpho and Ezequiel Coelho. Deputy Nilo Pecanha then took the floor and made a speech in which he claimed for the government the right to interfere in elections.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The adjournment of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been extended to to-morrow.

—It is stated that for several days last week the cañillista troops at Porto Alegre were held in readiness.

—During the absence of Mr. Lupton in England, Mr. David W. Miller will act as British vice-consul for S. Paulo.

—A Deserter telegram of the 23rd inst. says that Consul Senger had left there on the southern part of that state (Santa Catharina).

—Telegrams from Assunção state that the Indians have been massacring rubber gatherers in the northern districts of the state of Mato Grosso.

—A Journal telegram of the 23rd inst. says that yellow fever is declining in Bahia. No new cases had been taken to the isolating hospital for some days.

—The court of appeals has confirmed the decision of a lower court in ordering habeas corpus for Dr. Bezanant, the Rio deputy who shot a colleague.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 26th inst. says: "The officers of the American cruiser 'Montgomery' are drafting plans of the Pernambuco. What a terrible thing to do! Let's leave a brick at 'em'!"

—The gubernatorial election in Paraná is to be held August 25th. And singularly enough, Xavier da Silva and Vicente Machado, who held the same posts in 1893, are candidates for governor and vice-governor.

—A second Assunção telegram regarding the murders committed by Indians in Mato Grosso says that the Tupacutia tribe had killed the explorers Cal, Antonio Duarte and his brother-in-law, Baron Feilmonde Dehne and German Levandowski while the Biciory tribe had exterminated the American expedition under Mr. Williamson.

—According to Buenos Aires observers the excitement in Mato Grosso has reached such a point that another revolution is imminent. Metello, the Murtinho candidate, has just left this capital in his return, bearing with him government instructions of course. Shulman outbreak occur. Minister Murtinho will have the satisfaction of knowing that the responsibility rests upon his shoulders.

—Telegrams from Mato Grosso say that peaceable and orderly citizens are much alarmed at the prospect of another armed struggle in that state. It is reported that there is a plot to murder Senator Generoso Ponce. The revolutionists (or Senator Murtinho's adherents) are still under arms and are encamped not far from Cuyahá, and reports are current that they are about to assault the state capital again.

—On the 22nd inst. there was a banquet at the rifle club of Blumenau, when state deputy Pedro Felebrand introduced in a speech to the recent telegram from Bremen about hoisting the German flag in southern Brazil, where there are so many Germans. He asserted that the naturalized citizens of Brazil would take arms in defence of the country against any nation invading her territory. Great applause greeted this remark. It is said that although the Blumenau colony has 40,000 inhabitants, it has only seven German subjects.

—It is very noticeable that the agricultural societies in São Paulo are laying great stress on regulations prohibiting planters from enticing laborers away from the service of other planters. And so important is the matter, that some of the societies, like that of Jabú, feel constrained to publish the rules in the newspapers. It has long been a standing complaint with planters that after spending money in the acquisition of colonies, unscrupulous neighbors are in the habit of enticing them away with promises of better wages.

—A public meeting was held in Juiz de Fora on the 24th ult. to devise measures for assisting the municipality to meet the yellow fever epidemic now raging in that city. The meeting was held at the Banco de Crédito Real, where, after some discussion, it was resolved to open a popular subscription and to send a telegram to the governor of the state asking for assistance. The subscription was opened by the Banco de Crédito Real, which subscribes 10,000. Several companies and firms followed with 2,000 and 1,000 each.

—A Juiz de Fora telegram of the 26th inst. says that within a period of about three months there have occurred in that city thirty odd cases of yellow fever, of which 22 were fatal. In two days the popular subscription opened for the assistance of the municipality aggregated 10,000, and the state government has also contributed 15,000 for the same purpose. On Saturday another public meeting was called for the purpose of proposing to the municipal council the imposition of special taxes, the product of which shall be used for the sanitation of the city.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Reports are again current of a fusion of the Mayama, Itana and Surubana lines.

—It is said that we are on the eve of seeing the S. Christoval tramway lines pass under French control.

—The judicial sale of the Sapucaia railway property, covering an extension of 523 kilometers, with bridges, stations, rolling stock, etc., is announced for June 27th, at 35 Rua do Ouvidor.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended May 27 were 276,057\$000 against 239,033\$000 in the corresponding week of last year. Now that the traffic has exceeded last year's figures in this one instance, we trust it will continue to do so.

—The minister of industry has approved the grant of excursion rates in the Central railway, and also the issue of tickets, in books of 50 tickets, for Rio suburban traffic at an abatement of 25 per cent. Little by little we are returning to a more liberal system of management, which should also be more profitable.

—Mr. Isaac Cook, the ex-consul of the Southern Railway, will arrive here shortly to settle up some private matters in connection with properties, when it is said that he will leave for Rio to take up the accountancy of the Leopoldina railway under Mr. F. W. Barrow.—Times, Buenos Aires. Here, however, it is stated that Mr. Cook declines to accept the appointment, and is coming to Rio only for a month or two to help put matters in order.

—The approximate weekly traffic receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco (Pernambuco) railway for the week ended April 29, were 32,375\$000, as compared with 27,232\$000 for the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of nearly 15 contos for the week. There has been a falling off in merchandise of 1,310 tons, and 634 2nd class passengers in comparison with the return of last year, but there were 52 more 1st class passengers. The total receipts from Jan. 1st to April 29, were 735,122\$800 or 114,484\$250 less than in the same period last year.

—The cost of shipping a ton of coffee on various S. Paulo railways is said to be as follows per kilometre:

S. Paulo railway.....	206 reis
Pindamoniaçu ".....	288 1/10 "
Rio Claro " (state branch).....	288 1/10 "
" " (federal) ".....	339 1/10 "
Mogyana " ".....	412 5/10 "
" " (state) ".....	288 4/10 "
Souzalana ".....	288 4/10 "
Bragança ".....	350 "
R. Campineiro do.....	630 "
Itatibuna ".....	1560 "

SHIPPING NOTES

—A New York telegram of the 27th inst. says that the U. S. cruiser "Newark" has been ordered to proceed in Sumatra.

—The naval division, which is being fitted out for evolutions on the southern coast, is expected to leave this port on June 7th.

—The American cruiser "Montezuma" arrived at Pernambuco from Pará on the 23rd inst., and left for this port on the 29th.

—The American gunboat "Whitington," after several days stay at Pernambuco, left that port for Maceió on the 22nd inst.

—The U. S. S. "Newark" leaves for the West Coast this evening, amid general regrets that she could not prolong her stay. It is quite uncertain when she will return, if ever. —Montevideo Times, May 17.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lauroport Holt liner "Buffon" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia were the following: Mrs. Strawe, Mr. and Mrs. R. Agnello and 2 children, Messrs. F. C. Talbot, A. C. Ganto, C. S. Kenney, H. Hart, L. C. Irvine, J. Vianna, Dr. A. Costa and 17 third-class passengers. There were also 6 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—Top-rates has been secured to Rio flaring the week, s s "Allershots" having obtained 20/s on wheat from Rosario for account of the Rio Flour Mills, beyond which no fixture has been reported for the Brazilian coast. Parcels have been booked freely by the regular liners at full rates from up-river and below har ports and there is a fair demand for space for Rio, Santos and the lower ports. —Times, Buenos Aires, May 15.

—The river steamer "Nioac" has been held at Murtinho, awaiting the arrival of Murtinho's ramblante for the Mato Grosso government. This may be politically convenient, but it is bad steamship management.

—The N. Y. Maritime Register has recently greatly enlarged its scope by including in its weekly reports all vessels in all parts of the world, except foreign coastwise traffic, available for charter. Heretofore these reports have been restricted to vessels trading with American ports, or liable to enter into such trade. The Register is one of the most important and complete shipping publications in the world, and should be found at every port.

—It is singular that military and naval men are taking European countries as models for Brazil. Yesterday the *Piauí* published an important study, by a Brazilian admiral, of the reorganization of the French navy, which is spoken of as a model for the reorganization of the Brazilian navy. Why? In armed Europe, military armaments may be necessary, but this is not the case here. Brazil could do very well with a few small gunboats.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Dinulac" which arrived in Rio on the 29th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Mills, Messrs. K. R. A. Croswell, B. Simon and son, G. Brelaut, H. Cookson, Karl W. Walter, B. McSheehy, John Dwyer, R. Clark, Pompo Dias, Adnan Laere, S. H. Simmons and H. G. immer.—From Charing: Mr. and Mrs. Martinho Prada, family and 3 servants, Dr. and Mrs. Prado, and Mrs. Penteado, 2 daughters and maid.—From Lisbon: Miss Amshuh, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Shetter, Messrs. A. F. Neves, E. H. Tium, J. A. Pinho Vaz, A. F. C. Oliveira and E. Lobo.—From Pernambuco: Miss Jos. Allerey, Drs. A. B. L. C. Branco and Manoel R. Pinheiro, Messrs. Gon. S. Pomran, R. Rehball, Vicente Lagereca, D. H. Garlon, A. D. Barroca and Cal. Bohm, Guyria.—From Bahia: Col. João P. Caminha, Messrs. P. A. Reuss, C. H. Allen, Alfredo d'Almeida, wife, infant and servant, J. B. Kuhl, F. Deserballes and son, Cateson, Olivinho da Silva, Theodorino da Silva and Benjamin V. Coelho. There were also 46 third class passengers for Rio and 52 in transit.

LOCAL NOTES

—The president moved down to the Cidade palace, from Silvestre, on Sunday.

—The new Russian minister, Mr. Alexis de Kover, is expected to arrive here some time during the month of June.

—On Friday President Campos Sales visited the war department and the barracks of the 1st, 7th, 10th, 23rd and 24th battalions of infantry.

—With the return of colder weather, there has been a small increase in small-pox cases here. Care should be taken in regard to vaccination, and also to avoid infection.

—We heard a young Brazilian telling a companion, after looking at the evening paper, that "today is the 50th anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria." And then he remarked, reflectively, that she has reached a good old age!

—The *Piauí* announces that through the initiative of Messrs. Lammert & Co. Brazil will be represented at the Paris exposition. But what can we exhibit which will show the true state of the country? What are we doing, in which we can call foreign inspection?

—The police have succeeded in capturing the thief, or one of the thieves who stole a passenger's hand bag on the Central railway on the 20th in which were 12,500 worth of diamonds. The thief is a Peruvian named Angelo Colombo, and a part of the contents of the bag was found under a loose floor board of his room.

—We are very much gratified to learn from Deputy Ezequiel Coelho that Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son have comprehended the necessity of warning President Campos Sales against the folly of an alliance with the Jacobins. If the eminent bankers can prevent the consummation of this disastrous alliance, they will render a valuable service to the country.

—When President Campos Sales on last Friday visited the barracks of the 10th battalion of infantry, the commander is said to have informed him that desertions are caused principally by the absurd practice, adopted by the government of punishing deserters on national holidays and that it is just before these holidays that the greater part of desertions take place.

—We hear that Mr. and Mrs. Seeger arrived in Rio Grande on the 25th inst. and will probably remain in that state some three or four weeks. They have thus far greatly enjoyed their trip through southern Brazil, and are delighted with the reception they have received everywhere. We infer from this that they will expect Consul Seeger to return here about the end of June.

—The deaths that took place during the month of April in the Federal Capital were 1,388, of which 43 died of pernicious fever, 98 of yellow fever, 22 of beriberi, 29 of small pox and 1,195 from other causes. As compared with the death rate for the month of March, these figures show a great improvement in the health of the city as there were 236 fewer deaths from all causes and 100 less deaths from yellow fever, 17 less from pernicious fever, but there were three more cases of beriberi and 9 more of small pox. We fear that small pox is on the increase in our midst, as there were 26 deaths from the loathsome disease during the first three weeks of May.

—It is now said that President Errazuriz is coming to Rio, but fortunately not this year. It is said that he will come next year during the commemorative festivities.

—We have heard with pleasure that the committee of the British Subscription Library has renewed the lease of the premises in Rua Gonçalves Dias for another three years.

—It is easy to understand why Deputy Nilo Pecanha claims for the government the right to interfere in elections. He wishes Campos Sales and Alberto Torres to reflect him in congress in October.

—Last week the São Paulo delegation in congress was able to show *bona fides* at one time. Not much success, surely! When will congressmen recognize the necessity of paying congressmen only for actual attendance?

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo published a Rio telegram of the 26th inst. saying: "The officers of the cruiser 'Murtinho' have been the recipients of many attentions from Brazilian officers, who also desire to show that they are not in accord with the improper behavior (inconspicuous) at Murtinho and Pernambuco."

—Americans who allowed themselves to be deceived in 1893 by the professed friendliness of the Jacobins desirous of securing their assistance against the revolutionists, should read the leading article in Sunday's issue of the *Jornal do Piauí*. Jacobins are willing to make use of Americans for their pernicious purposes, but at heart they feel no more friendliness towards them than they do towards other foreigners. And the latter and Americans should unite in wishing that Brazil may have a government that will respect the rights of both foreigners and Brazilians.

—A special thanksgiving service to celebrate the 50th birthday of Queen Victoria was held in the British church in Rio on Sunday last. There was a large congregation present, which with the British minister and members of the consular staff was thoroughly representative of the whole British community. There was a full choir, and the hymns were heartily rendered throughout. The chaplain, the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., preached a very impressive sermon appropriate to the occasion and the whole congregation sang "God save the Queen" with heartfelt earnestness at the close.

—The daily press in the city has recently had much to say in regard to a man who has just resigned the office of deputy police delegate. It appears that one day last week this man, who, according to the *Imbrensa*, is described as the Chief of Police Sampaio Ferriz as a distinguished young gentleman and a good republican, became intoxicated and proceeded to amuse himself by arresting and flogging persons that he met in the street. This amusement of the distinguished young gentleman excited considerable clamor and, consequently, compelling, says the *Imbrensa*, with the wishes of the chief of police, he consented to tender his resignation.

—The *Piauí* of the 24th inst. relates that a soldier of the police brigade, named João Feliziano, assaulted and ravished a little girl of 7 years of age, the daughter of his mistress, on the night of the 22nd inst. And still worse, the monster had given a foul disease to the child. The brute is under arrest, but will he be punished? And how many more of these misdeeds? Are there in the police force, to them savages are there in the service of maintaining order, in this capital? We believe in the supremacy of law and the observance of orderly proceedings, but if the courts have no sentences for these wretches, then we want to see them hanging from the lamp-posts!

—The L. e. e. e. Club gave its first dance this season on Saturday last, the 27th inst. with marked success. The large hall was tastefully decorated, the international British and American flags being expertly noticed. The American naval officers now in port had promised to be present and the committee were disappointed to learn that they were unavoidably prevented from coming at the last moment. At 9 p. m. a large number of guests had arrived, and dancing began at once, with Mr. Sampaio largely in evidence, smoothing all difficulties, and Mr. Neville Jackson as M. C. making everything go off as merrily as a marriage bell. At midnight there was an interval for supper, which was served in the *recherche* style for which the club is noted. After the long programme had been gone through, with some five or six extras, the dance continued on the committee on the enjoyable evening that had been spent, and themselves on the fact that the weather was most delightfully cool.

—At a meeting of the members of the British Church, held at the London & River Plate Bank on the 25th inst., Mr. Gustavus Gungeon in the chair, it was decided to pay off the balance of the builder's account, some 28 contos, by private loans. The movement was initiated by the chairman and Mr. R. S. Quayle, who promised to lend a conto each. Most of the firms represented at the meeting made promises of loans and others expected to be able to do so after consultation with their head offices in London. There remains a balance of 10 contos, and this is expected to be raised by loans of 250,000 each which will bear an optional interest of 6 per cent. Besides the gentlemen already mentioned there were present: Messrs. F. Harvey (Ed. Johnston & Co.), S. Sheppard (Rio Flour Mills), T. D. Bunn, Ashworth & Co.), C. E. M. Taylor (P. S. Nielsen & Co.), F. S. Pryor (London & Brazil Bank), H. A. De Lisle (London & River Plate Bank), C. Hargreaves, H. Saville, F. H. O. Tross, G. Nicolls and J. T. Maury.

8 ay 1	Total since July 1
52	2,921,377
668	1,940,559
983	634,994
900	100,202
956	69,578
81	169,894
88	2,915,197

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 29th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
399,438,800\$ 104,987,100	262,137,500\$ 104,987,100	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	907\$000— 908\$000
119,600	124,655,000	Bonds of 1885.....	1,000	900 000— 915 000
30,000,000	119,650	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	995 000— 998 000
51,885,000	11,584,500	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,000 000—
106,694,000	24,679,000	do do 1889, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,920 000— 1,450 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,730 000—
11,709,000	11,709,000	do do 1897, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 705 000
5,000,000	4,125,200	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000	— 530 000
65,000,000	65,000,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000	—
600,000	4,000,000	do idem 5%.....	1,000	—
10,000,000	600,000	do idem 5%.....	1,000	—
25,000,000	25,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000	450 000— 475 000
2,500,000	2,500,000	do of Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000	— 200 000
500,000	500,000	do of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000	—
400,000	400,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000	163 000— 164 000
		do do do Rio Paulo, 7%.....	1,000	75 000—
		do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000	— 190 000
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,690	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1899	220\$000— 226\$000
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	200	Commercio.....	200	3,375,000	8 000, ditto 1899	227 000— 230 000
21,000,000	400,000	361,368	60	Construtor do Brazil.....	60	1,645,000	4\$000, Aug. 1892	85 000— 84 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,766 1/2	200	Credito Mobil.....	200	1,740,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	— 9 250
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	865,019	12 1/2% ditto 1892	— 14 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	790,000	4\$000, Jan. 1899	80 000— 88 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Fineanciaras Publicas.....	50	62,910	2\$000, Jan. 1899	35 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	100	212,800	4\$000, Jan. 1899	35 000—
10,871,000	54,355	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	985,398	4\$000, Jan. 1899	105 000— 102 000
9,000,000	45,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	8\$000, Jan. 1899	185 000— 195 000	
107,382,000	536,913	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,250,000	6\$000, Jan. 1899	185 000— 185 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	374,700	4\$000, Jan. 1899	112 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	40	1\$200, Jan. 1899	— 20 000	
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,472,104	9\$000, Jan. 1899	280 000— 285 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	40	—	—	140 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	2,185,336	11 1/2% July 1898	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12 1/2% July 1898	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	221,130	12 1/2% Jan. 1899	190 000—
1,500,000	37,500	14,675	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,095,793	8 1/2% ditto 1899	— 120 000
5,000,000	25,000	10,515	200	do 2nd series.....	40	—	ditto	12 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	80	600,000	12 1/2% July 1895	80 000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	8\$000, Jan. 1899	— 150 000
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	S. Paulo.....	200	695,000	7\$000, Jan. 1895	—
—	—	162	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	629,855	6 1/2% Jan. 1899	—
—	—	7,287	200	do.....	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	200	do.....	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	—	6\$000—
20,000,000	200,000	155,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	75	26,697\$	—	— 29 000
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	200	Maché e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Minasbrito.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,991,489	int. Sept. 93	18 000—
—	—	296,475	200	do.....	75	—	—	— 7 000
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itania.....	200	1,385,541	6% June, 92	45 000— 50 000
1,500,000	5,000	5,000	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6\$000, Feb. 86	— 10 000
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucaia.....	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	4 250—
—	—	—	200	do.....	50	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carrioca.....	100\$	161,989	—	— 80\$000
6,000,000	60,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	5,447	14\$000, July 91	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Jardim Botânico.....	200	489,308\$	2 700, Apr. 99	157 000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	S. Christoval.....	200	—	5 000, Jan. 99	— 195 000
12,000,000	60,000	50,560	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	105,899\$	8 000, July 91	—
5,000,000	15,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	20,999	5 000, Aug. 98	— 130 000
800,000	8,000	all	100	—	—	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Jan. 99	100\$000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Lloyd Braziliro.....	200	—	—	3 000—
5 000,000	25,000	all	100	Navegacao Costeira.....	200	—	10 000, Feb. 99	— 300\$000
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	50,505	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alhauca.....	200\$	854,013\$	10\$000— Feb. 99	— 180\$000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	104,654	7 000— Aug. 99	— 120\$000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (sugar).....	200	29,477	10 000— Jan. 99	— 250 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10 000— Jan. 99	— 160 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Carrioca.....	200	25,623	10 000— Feb. 99	— 190 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Comuna Industrial.....	200	239,585	10 000— Jan. 99	145 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	5,438	5 1/2% Feb. 99	— 150 000
500,000	2,500	all	300	Idem.....	170	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	300	Idem.....	300	156,493	40 000— Jan. 99	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Idem.....	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Industrial Mucira.....	200	77,491	— Feb. 99	— 160 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magencia.....	200	5,500	10 000— Jan. 99	— 210 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	20,186	8 000— Feb. 99	— 160 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	452,802	8 000— Mar. 99	— 135 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Progresso Industrial.....	200	116,068	— Oct. 98	—
150,000	7,500	all	100	Rink (Woolens).....	100	—	4 000— July 98	35 000—
250,000	1,250	all	300	S. Felix.....	200	32,564	10 000— Jan. 99	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	—	— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	39,038	— Jan. 99	168 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,456,744	19 1/2% Aug. 98	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alhauca.....	200\$	43,678\$	1\$000, July 97	5\$000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	10 000, Jan. 99	330 000—
2,000,000	10,000	0,735	200	Botafogo.....	30	15,384	1 500— Jan. 99	1\$500—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança.....	20	200,000	3 000, Jan. 99	35 000—
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	300	Fidelidade.....	180	358,742	7 000, Jan. 98	18 000—
2,000,000	10,000	2,500	100	Garantia.....	100	230,000	8 000, Jan. 99	95 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral.....	20	400,000	20 1/2% Jan. 99	— 35 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnizadora.....	20	14,025	1 000, Jan. 99	15 000— 20 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Providencia.....	200	350,000	3 000, Jan. 99	49 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	20	126,628	15 1/2% Jan. 99	— 18 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Castreia e Viacao Fluminense.....	200\$	—	— July 91	1\$500—
500,000	2,500	all	50	Carros Fideali Moreaux.....	200	38,799\$	— Jan. 99	100 000—
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carragens Fluminense.....	200	51,228	— Jan. 99	— 200\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	— Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Decos de Santos.....	200	—	— Jan. 99	295 000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	100	2,000,472	8 000, Jan. 99	28 500— 20 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	15 1/2% Sept. 91	— 120 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	Obra de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	48,079	5 000, Jan. 99	— 100 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Paiz (newspaper).....	200	45,557	10 000, Feb. 99	—
3,542,950	70,859	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,015,181	— Feb. 99	130 000— 140 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	300,000	13 000, Jan. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Moulinos Fluminense (flour mills).....	100	12,210	7 1/2% Jan. 99	—
9,412,800	47,064	34,128	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	871,601	— Feb. 92	13 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	400,000	10 000, Jan. 99	— 170 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	56,000	8 000, Jan. 99	— 4 000
600,000	3,000	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	59,987	— Jan. 99	— 20 000

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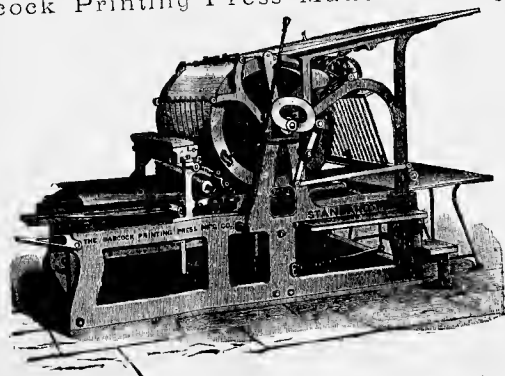
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